

SPORTS



Yelena Gurtina (left) and Yekaterina Podkopeyeva (right) of the USSR flank the GDR's winner Jevgenia Kralohilova, of Czechoslovakia, at the current world athletics championship, in Helsinki.

Athletics spectacular halfway

Tamara Bykova, Sergei Litvinov, and Yekaterina Fesenko won top awards for the USSR in the high jump (201 cm), hammer throw (82 in 68 cm), and the 400 m hurdles (54.14 sec), respectively, at the current world track and field championship in Helsinki.

Between August 7 and 10 medals were up for contention in 21 out of the programme's 41 events. The USSR picked up three gold, four silver, and seven bronze awards, the USA's total is 5, 5, 5, and the GDR's 4, 4, 3. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, West Germany, Italy, Jamaica, and Norway also provided title holders.

Two new Soviet marks were set in the first four days of competition—Bykova improved her own record by one centimetre and Mihaila Pilipchuk clocked 49.19 sec in the 400 m to win a bronze, breaking her own national mark by 0.44 sec.

Jarmila Kratochvílová of Czechoslovakia did stupendously in the 400 m, registering 47.09 sec, and the USSR recorded 37.66 sec in the 4x100 m relay, both new world marks.

The undisputed heroes of the first half of this most exciting meet were Gail Devers (USA), with three top awards, and Kratochvílová and GDR sprinter Berndt Cohn, with two titles each.

On August 14, the championships' closing day, ten sets of medals will be up for contention.

AN UNPRECEDENTED DECISION

Chess history has seen neither of two semi-finalists' world title chess series have been played as announced. One man is responsible for this, new FIDE president Romanov.

By scrapping the chess

wishes,

he took the initiative of selecting the location in which they were to be played in, after the two Grandmasters, Gari Kasparov and Vassily Smyslov, voted

opposition to the compe-

tion of Pasadena in the US and Dhohi in the United Arab Emirates for a whole range of reasons. Companions made their debut by default.

This has produced an

acute and even tragic

entire national feelings

specifically those in the US

and Hungary (although the

country was "awarded", says

Viktor Korchnoi of Sochi

in Hungarian Grandmaster

Ivan Ribli). Also tragic

will be champion Anatoli

Botvinnik, other Soviet and

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Do that as it may, both

Grandmasters and the am-

azing chess public will

see their normal course of

Companions' arbiters

and the USSR Chess Fed-

will press for a reversal

decision at FIDE's special

October congress.

Photo: B. B. Chechkin

AUDI GAINING ON LANCIA?

The eighth stage of the world auto rally championships was a long-awaited triumph for the Audi which provided the top three finishers, with none of its cars dropping out over the 3,444 kilometres they had to cover, because of the breakdowns which had plagued them in previous stages.

The Argentine stage was held in difficult weather but still the leading cars kept to an average speed of 210 kilometres per hour for most of the race. In this the Audi's powerful 360 hp engine had a definite edge over its Lancia rivals.

Stig Blomqvist arrived in Argentina only 24 hours before the race and had no knowledge whatever of the course, whereas his rivals had trained on it for a whole week. Audi sports chief Roland Gunzberg picked Blomqvist out to test Audi's new tyres to be used at the next rally of a Thousand Lakes, in Finland. Blomqvist led nearly throughout the entire stage, and only when suddenly one of an Audi did he let Hanso Mikkola overtake him, since the latter's body needed some winning points in the overall world title race against Walter Rohrl.

Michele Mouton came in

third, Audi debutant Shekhar Mehta fourth, and Mäkkinen Ales only fifth in a Lancia.

After eight stages Rohrl leads by 87 points, followed by Mikkola with 85, and Ales with 68 points. Blomqvist has 54 and Mouton 49 points.

Lancia leads its competition with 96 points against Audi's 80, and Opel is in third place with 61 points.

Boris MIKHAJLOV

CANADA TAKES AMERICA'S CUP

Canada has won America's equestrian swimming cup in the Los Angeles Olympic swimming pool, totalling 48 points in the duet, individual, and team events, four points ahead of the hosts, and Japan finished third with 82.

Vladimir McMillin



Yuri Filimonov, captain of the Soviet cyclists' group, greets his impressions with a woman.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

PELÉ IN ACTION AGAIN

On the scene of the friendly football game between Brazil's south and north sides, all of whose players were invited to help the victims of a very severe flood in the south of the country.

Pelé, Brazil's greatest all-time star, played for the north team alongside Brazil's international players as Zico, Eder, Junior, Leandro and plevnian Palme. We passed on the way, Semeles remarked.

Alexander BULYANIN



Valery Gazzalyev (center) scored two goals for Moscow Dinamo which beat Baku Neftchi 3-1 in a recent match. Top right: Dnepropetrovsk Dnep, Minsk Dynamo and Orelz Chornomorets feed the standards. Photo by V. V. Tikhonov

Yuri Filimonov, captain of the Soviet cyclists' group, greets his impressions with a woman.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

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THE WORLD

ANTI-LIBYAN CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

New York. Speaking at a Security Council meeting, the representatives of non-aligned and socialist countries described the sending by the US of a naval strike force to the Libyans shores and its unprecedentedly large war games in neighbouring countries as a serious threat to peace and security in the region. We are witnessing US interference in Latin America and American military presence in Africa, the Middle East, and the Indian Ocean, across Cuban representative N. García-Huerta. These actions show again that



HABRE RETREATING

Paris. It is reported from Chad that after the routing of the Ndjamena regime's troops, in the vicinity of Faya-Largeau, they continue to retreat southwards. After being attacked by the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity, the enemy has evacuated the town of Oum-Chalouba and has occupied a defensive position near the town of Arado. In the hospitals near Faya-Largeau, Habre troops lost 500 soldiers, five French-made armoured vehicles, 12 heavy guns and 40 armoured trucks. According to Transitional Government reports, they have also captured US-made communication equipment, as

GANGS ROUTED

Leeds. The people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola have routed counter-revolutionary gangs of the UNITA grouping in the Mexico province in an operation outside the

well as large quantities of other equipment and food.

According to press estimates, it is believed that Governmental detachments are now in control of about one half of the country. The Transitional Government's radio appeals to all Chadians "to take the path of national reconciliation" with the purpose of solving problems in a peaceful way. It has also appealed to the leaders of African countries to condemn the direct interference by French paratroopers, US aviation and marines from Zaire, Sudan and Egypt into the national conflict in Chad.

FIDEL CASTRO ON CENTRAL AMERICA

Havana. Talking to visiting French newsmen, Cuban leader Fidel Castro said the USA's sole responsibility for the mounting tensions in Central America has been created by the USA and should be charged. In formulating and executing the invasion of Nicaragua by Somoza's gang, while Cuba could discuss only purely bilateral relations with the USA, he stressed.

Nikolai ZABORIN

VIEWPOINT

STRATEGY OF BLACKMAIL

The US Central Command recently heard the good news that the Pentagon is increasingly inclined to appropriate another 10,000 million dollars for the US Army (at the expense of the Navy) to set up five new "light divisions", which, as American strategists see it, could be handy in certain mountainous areas, similar to those separating the Soviet Union and Iran. "The Washington Post" recently quoted the authorities as saying, however, that the divisions could be shifted to any hostile spot.

Let me remind readers, that the Central Command, which came into being on January 1 this year, is in charge of the "rapid deployment forces" amounting to 238,000 men, and its "control" extends over 19 countries in the Middle East and Asia. The five divisions mentioned above will also come under its command, US Army Chief-of-Staff John Wickham claims that they will have between 10,000 and 12,000 men each (i.e. 30 per cent under regular army division strength), but will be nearly as powerful as the regular divisions, thanks to the mobility provided by their new helicopters, tanks and armoured vehicles.

So, another five American divisions are being put together with each passing year. For instance, it was stressed recently by a US congressional committee that Washington had con-

cluded a series of secret agreements enabling the Pentagon to build military bases on practically all continents.

Concerning plans for the Middle East, several American sources have reported the creation of just another air base in Southern Egypt (i.e., Cairo has denied the report but there is a hundred US servicemen involved in round-the-clock maintenance of military transport and AWACS planes using hardware and equipment worth 70,000,000 dollars).

A USAF general described the base as an excellent beachhead for covert operations.

Among other Pentagon major facilities are two airfields in Turkey in close proximity to the Soviet borders, a base in Morocco for refuelling bombers on their way to the Persian Gulf, and bases in Oman, Washington has also obtained other "military favours" — permission to make use of their military bases — from Somalia, Kenya, and Sudan.

The third component of the "mix" is direct American military presence in the region. Of course, this is likely hard to achieve in current circumstances, but Washington is eager not to pass up even the slightest chance, and has resorted to considerable rewards over the past two years: the multilateral force

This strategy gains momentum with each passing year. For instance, it was stressed recently by a US congressional committee that Washington had con-

DUAL DECISION WRONG

(Continued from page II) ally for the Soviet Council to set up an extremely effective defence system against Israeli cruise missiles is to rely on the numbers of missiles, or a system and against 75 cruise missiles, and equally well cope with 40.

No further description is given of the constructive Japanese defence system, which only serves the national interest, on which it has been impossible to build peace in the past two decades, he noted.

On the Soviet-American side in Geneva, he said: I have been convinced for three years now that only a miracle could produce progress there, because just cannot compare the degree of vulnerability of the two great powers: while the Soviet cities can be hit by Pershing-2 missiles, the SS-20 missiles can't reach American cities and can only hit at the American contingent in Europe.

Such is the essentially false basis rationale behind the US solution, which in fact may pressure to bear on the USSR and not on the USA, as is pointed out.

FACTS and EVENTS

JAPAN'S MILITARY PLANS

Tokyo. Full-scale preparation for combat operations in the Pacific — such is the main aim of the plan for building up Japan's armed forces in the 1984 fiscal year, now completed by the national defence administration. The main emphasis in the programme is put on the purchase of US military hardware — F-15 fighter planes, P-3C anti-submarine planes and missile destroyers in order to ensure Japan's military presence in the Pacific within a range of 1,000 miles of its coasts. The plan for equipping the navy and air force with new planes and ships has been drawn up to coincide with the Washington requirements that Tokyo should assume "a larger role" in possible warfare in the region's oceans and air space.

Kantakuwa, Japan's war department chief, will be reporting on the country's new military programme to the US Secretary of Defense, Caspar Weinberger, when he goes to Washington later in August. Tanikawa will be conveying a special present for his overseas allies — the promise to allocate 10,000 million yen in the new state budget for expanding the US Air Force base at Misawa where 48 F-15 fighter-bombers are soon to be delivered.



The Israeli occupation regime continues preparations for a redistribution of their army to Lebanon, to southern districts and to the Mediterranean coast of the country, the Israelis take over the houses of local inhabitants, equipping them as barracks for their troops. At the same time attempts are made to dislodge small detachments of the Lebanese army, stationed in some populated areas of Southern Lebanon. In many cities in the region the Israeli stage mass roundups and arrest the inhabitants at the slightest suspicion of putting up resistance to the occupation regime.

In the photo: Israeli soldiers on the job in a populated area in Southern Lebanon. Photo UPI-TASS

ARGENTINA PROTESTS OVER MALVINA ISLANDS 'EXCLUSION ZONE'

New York. The Government of Argentina has sent a note to the UN Secretary-General categorically rejecting Britain's illegal and arbitrary announcement of the establishment of a so-called "exclusion zone" around the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands. The note, delivered by Argentina's UN representative C. Muriel, stresses that the "exclusion zone" is in violation of the basic rights of Argentina's shipping.

It would be wrong to present the French leaders only as victims of the Reagan pressure. And we are not looking only at Chad. The Government of France continues, as was the case earlier, during the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, to assist the United States in many acute international conflicts.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

IF THE USA INVADES NICARAGUA...

If the Americans, after all, decide to invade Central America, in particular Nicaragua, the results will, probably, be opposite to those which Reagan and his administration hope for, stresses I. Grigoriev, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in *SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA*.

The current US president would like to go down in history as "a strong man". Moreover, he wishes to be re-elected for the second term and therefore he will risk intervention to gain victory over the Sandinistas. But what it turns out to be a Pyrrhic victory for him? After all, all it needs is to take a single irresponsible step and the conglomeration of a regional war will flare up. And what if it spreads throughout the whole world? It is not fortuitous that the civilized world sharply condemns the Washington's aggressive policy. US intervention in Central America would be treacherous and criminal, both from the point of view of the international situation and in the interests of the American people themselves. It threatens "Vietnamization" of the region and this would put the White House to shame.

FRANCE GETS STUCK INTO CHAD

Commenting on French paratroopers having been sent to N'Djamena, *IZVESTIA* points to the pressure Washington exerted on France in order to get her to "take decisive action" not confined to the dispatch of military hardware alone. A White House spokesman stated quite openly that Chad had been a French colony and that France has to straighten things out. Nevertheless, one can assume that if it were not for general criticism of the aggressive American adventures in Central America, which made publicly clear to the world the police functions that Washington has appropriated for itself, the Americans would make do in Chad without French participation. It is not concealed overreach that the United States in principle is ready to fill any political "vacuum" on the African continent. It is also clear that it is always ready to squeeze France out of Africa. For the present, however, America needs French backing, though at the same time it attempts to tie Paris' hands.

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HIDDEN MOTIVE FOR COLLUSION

Until recently the ruling circles of South Africa and the USA managed to conceal the genuine scope of their interlocking interests, writes *PRAVDA*. Cancelling the loans, the Reagan administration refrained from applying the sanctions against South Africa, sought by a wide section of the American public. The termination of economic relations with that country would have been an insuperable influence on her economy, said a White House spokesman.

It became known not long ago, that American investments in South Africa amount not to 2,000 million dollars as maintained by the US administration, but to 14,000 million dollars, American companies own 57 per cent of oil foreign shores of gold-mines and mining companies, 250 out of the 500 major American corporations, whose names are annually published in "Fortune" magazine, have either branches or offices in South Africa.

The enormous sums of American capital investment and loans make it possible for the South African ruling circles, despite the economic crisis that has hit the country, to increase allocations for the armed forces, and for Pretoria to continue to calculate its military pressure on neighbouring countries.

PEACE MARCHES-83

The deployment of new American missiles in Europe would result in a drastic change for the worse in the situation in Europe and in the world, as a whole, writes *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA*.

The wide-scale European movement for peace and disarmament was born out of the realization of this danger and of those responsible for it. The joint efforts, and vigorous actions of peace champions from different countries have become a sign of the times. In the past few weeks the following activities took place in Europe: the International Bike for Peace-83 tour pedalled its way along the roads of European countries; a youth festival "Let's Defend Peace", attended by many thousands of people, was held in the Portuguese city of Coimbra; a Peace Week took place in Göteborg, Sweden, and the Summer University of Peace in the Italian city of Parma; while a Week of Action Against the Deployment of US Missiles was held in Comiso, Sicily.

The approaching "hot autumn" will see a decisive trial of forces between the defenders of peace and the warmongers.

Science and technology

A CAR RUNNING ON COCONUT OIL

Philippine scientists have developed a method of obtaining fuel for car engines out of coconut oil. The first buses and taxi-cabs, on which "coco-engines" are being tested have already appeared in the streets of Manila.

This work arouses the interest of the Power Ministry of the Philippines, since the country is now exporting 45 per cent of the world's coconut products. Mainly it is copra used in the food and parlour industries. But the price of this product has sharply dropped of late in the world market, which undoubtedly affected the national economy. Therefore, great hopes are pinned on "petrol" produced of coconuts.



Bill Walker, 58, with the diabolical clew, which he found. Photo AP-TASS

UNKNOWN

DINOSAUR FOUND

The skeleton of an unknown species of the dinosaur has been found in the southern part of Britain by English archaeologists. It is thought the monster lived some 125 million years ago. AP reports that, when it was found, the dinosaur was 3 to 4.5 metres high.



Bill Walker, 58, with the diabolical clew, which he found. Photo AP-TASS

OF INTEREST

Message in a bottle

Many years ago messages in bottles were the only means for shipwrecked people to contact the outside world. But even today in this age of radio and sputniks, those in distress occasionally resort to this method. In one event, reports of an International "coast guard conference" in San Francisco, USA, Richard Tor, of team four, four people have been accepted in this way in the last five years.

Some find

According to Brazilian TV, a 58-year-old man, a

stone, is studded with semi-precious stones, in particular emeralds. Specialists have priced it at more than 1,000,000 dollars.

The rescuer — record holder

A report about a dead-and-dumb lifeguard has appeared recently in the Western press. Latoy Colombo from Galveston, Texas, saved 907 people in a record number. His achievement has been registered in the Guinness Book of Records. Latoy Colombo continued to rescue people even in old age. He died at the age of 89.

Round the Soviet Union

PREPARATIONS ARE IN HAND FOR THE DRILLING OF A SIX-KILOMETRE-DEEP WELL IN THE KYZYLKUM DESERT, IN UZBEKISTAN. The rock samples which will be taken from the well, the deepest to have been drilled in the history of geological survey, will provide information on metallic ore deposits in which the Kyzylkum is rich, and will help geologists to determine future directions in survey work. Drilling of the well should be completed by 1990.

THE EIGHT HUNDRED RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF VIRU, IN ESTONIA (A SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC), RECENTLY CELEBRATED THE CENTENARY OF THEIR LOCAL LIBRARY. The library, which is now one of the best in the republic, was organised by a handful of enthusiasts who donated to it their own collections, mainly fiction and children's literature.

A POWERFUL AERONAUTICAL PLANT HAS COME INTO OPERATION AT VNS LENIN INTEGRATED IRON-AND-STEEL WORKS IN MAGNITOGORSK. Argon, an inert gas obtained from air, has been finding ever wider use in steel production. At this country's largest open-hearth plant, for instance, argon is used for the steel blow to ladle, which considerably improves metal quality.

USING MACHINES

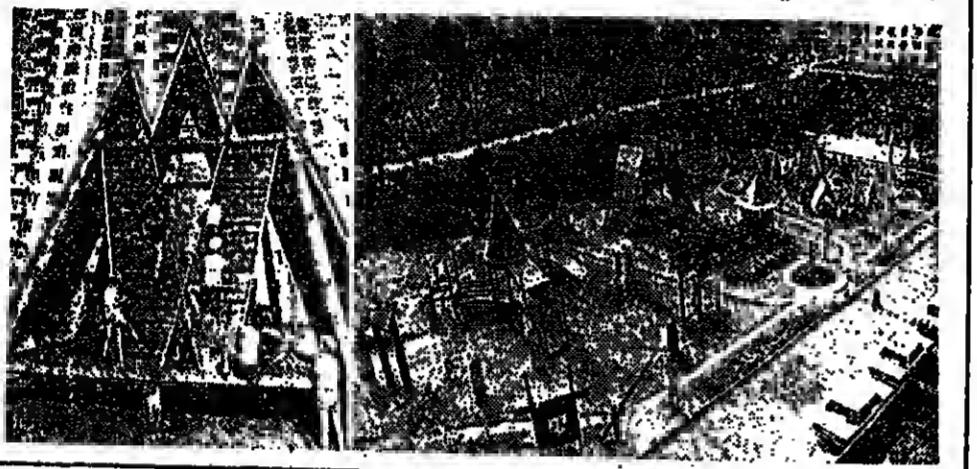
The tea plantations of Georgia — a Transcaucasian Union Republic — are picking far more tea-leaves than last year. The second harvest has now begun in the subtropical area of the republic. More than 1,000 tea-picking machines operate on 70,000 hectares, while the tea-pickers on the Alpine farms use manually operated equipment.

Georgian designers have developed a better model of the Sakuravari machine. It will replace 50 tea-pickers. Industries in this republic are now producing more than 29 types of machinery which fulfil nearly all the operations from tea cultivation to harvesting.

Ideal conditions for our factory workers

The fairy-tale playground which you see in the photos was built as long ago in the courtyard of a new ten-section apartment building will have been added to the neighbourhood. There are also plans for a Palace of Culture, and for a stadium for 2,000 fans with swimming pool and multipurpose gymnasium. Garages, a recreation area and hothouse facilities in provide factory staff with fresh vegetables all the year round complete the picture. The Khrushevsk plant building and social development project is planned over a 10-year period.

Georgi STRELIN KOV



PIPELINE

ACROSS YENISEI

The last wild seam on the siphon of the future thermal pipeline which will link the banks of the Yenisei, marks the start of a unique engineering operation for Krasnoyarsk scientists. They have to lay this giant, nearly 700-metres long, along the bottom of this mighty and capacious river in Eastern Siberia. This is the first of the kind to have been attempted in the history of submarine engineering work in this country.

The pipeline across the Yenisei will considerably improve heat supply for dozens of new residential districts which have appeared of late to the left of Krasnoyarsk, one of the country's major economic and cultural centres.

Major, caused engineers to decide against the traditional method of laying — lowering the pipeline from the surface of the water. It has been decided to pull it from one bank to the other along the bottom of the river bed.

Superpower winches were specially made for this operation, because together with its steel supports and reinforced concrete "coating", the siphon weighs about 10,000 tonnes.

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Canal became deeper

The modernized Bolshoy canal in the Dzharkent Valley brings to the fields 15 cu m of water per second, i.e. 50 per cent more than before. Initially there were plans to lay a new canal but this would take much time and resources. Specialists put forward a new solution: reinforced concrete slabs should be used to raise the level of the existing canal, thereby ensuring that the plantations are well irrigated. Since the beginning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85) nine irrigation systems have been improved in Southern Kazakhstan.

Siphon heat is being used effectively in Kazakhstan. It is also used to generate energy and grow vegetables.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SHIELD AGAINST HAIL

In mid-July tornado showers and hail swept over the Dniester River area in Moldavia, a south-western Soviet republic, writes SELSKAYA ZHIZN. However, onable lands and the country's biggest vineyards remained intact, thanks to well-coordinated efforts by the antihail missile service.

A peace missile and a wheat ear from the emblem of a special service influence the hydroclimatological processes in Moldavia, while hail is not a rare phenomenon, the antihail service has been widely developed. Today, missiles shield 1,700,000 hectares of land from hail and by the end of the five-year period this figure will go up to 2,000,000 hectares. The damage to agricultural produce in areas protected by antihail brigades is 5-6 times less than that in areas exposed to hail, thus saving nearly 20 million rubles a year.

MOSCOW CITY SOVIET'S DEPARTMENT FOR FAMILY PROBLEMS

A new department has been set up at the Moscow City Soviet dealing with problems relating to the family and marriage. The way it operates becomes clear from a number of examples described in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA by department head Alla Savchenko.

Before getting married, a couple can listen to a series of lectures and consult a specialist on the psychology of married life, the upbringing of children, the difficulties involved in family life, and, on the need to understand each other. "U Nikaishkih Vorov" (The Nikitsky Gate) club for newlyweds was opened in 1980. Now such clubs are to be found in many Moscow districts. Marriage registration offices run lectures for young couples.

What is the effect of all this activity? In the first

place, it gives young people thinking of getting married a chance to check upon their feelings, secondly, they receive expert consultation on important matters.

And in those cases when marriage is on the rocks, in accordance with the department's recommendations, commissions for legal family matters have been established in every city district. They look after couples applying for divorce. Marriage registration clerks, lawyers and psychologists tell the prospective divorcees, and in those cases when it is left to the district "Family and Marriage" office, about 30 per cent of conflicting couples drop divorce proceedings.

These are just several sides of the multiple work being undertaken by the department. It also handles coordination of programmes for senior schoolchildren, called "Ethics and the Psychology of Family Life," and helps families with many children, etc.

KITCHEN-GARDENS IN SPACE?

Biological research forms an important part of the work being conducted in space for many years now, says G. Nechilova, Candidate of Sciences (Biology) and Ukrainian state prize-winner, writing in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

It often seems, he writes, that it's enough to see a film or read a bestseller to have enriched oneself with another piece of culture. But the fact is that, in this case, it is reduced to a consumer level, culture, in this case, is reduced to a consumer level.

The writer is convinced that a consumer approach to culture is dangerous, because it often sinks in like a principle of pleasure-seeking alone. One has to connect with real life, of submerging oneself in the real life of culture, created by the heart and soul of many a generation. To live in culture (as to live in life in general without pain and labour) is impossible.

Artists and poets discuss harmony even in the atmosphere of existence. But the consumer, of course, reduces the harmony revealed by an artist into a means of light pleasure, believing that the tragedy of life doesn't concern him. It is impossible to live in culture with such an outlook, which is bourgeois and anti-human.

Whether plants can complete their full growth cycle

in space is another problem affecting the efforts of biologists. A recently invented film instrument has helped produce arachidopsis seeds in orbit. Only

GIANT EXCAVATOR

The first two giant excavators are now being assembled in the Kandalaksha basin. Each can excavate 2,500 cubic metres of rock per hour.

Motor excavators capable of producing 5,000 cubic metres of rock already operate in Kazakhstan. They are unique in mining machinery. They load up the railway wagons which are driven into the pit. Although the 80-tonne motor is fast enough for the Kola Arktinsk basin, this is a larger machine has been built in Zolotnaya. Its weight has been reduced by 250 tonnes.

The beam of the excavator 65 metres long, it has a 120-kilowatt electric motor which provides a load of 7.0 kg per sq cm, stripping and up to 1.5 kg per cm for mining. The excavator will move along on its 40 metres long.

The two excavators will coal onto a 14 km long conveyor belt which will transport to the power station. The belt will be receiving power a conveyor next from the Kursk works. The Kursk works will put the last of its 100-tonne units into operation in 1985.

TO HOT RESERVOIRS

The first well leading to sub-salt thermal waters at Kamenchikovskiy Peninsula (to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk) has been laid. Boring has been stopped. The water will warm up to 40 degrees Celsius as well as the Zolotnaya fishing village.

The earth's bowels is a mouth of the peninsula shot in thermal waters. However, the large deposits are in the populated areas. Transporting hot water and steam through great distances is a profitable proposition. Experts in Kamchatsk have discovered thermal zones near the populated areas. Using these springs to heat homes replaced the previous plan which involved a large quantity of expensive rods for the power plant.

In carbide, the diamond is cut out of a thin graphite film under a pressure of less than 30,000 atmospheres cements all diamond particles into a single crystal. This process enables scientists to produce specimens weighing up to ten carats having many uses.

Siphon heat is being used effectively in Kazakhstan. It is also used to generate energy and grow vegetables.

COSMETICS

FOR ANCIENT

FASHION-COLOSSUS

LADIES

According to archaeologists from Chelyabinsk University, who have been excavating in Northern Kazakhstan, only the rich had access to cosmetics during the early Iron Age.

We opened up 18 months on the bank of the Ishim River, said archaeologist M. Khaidukov.

They all turned out to be women's graves. We found ceramic flasks and shells which looked like modern compact cases with different coloured powders: blue, red, yellow, and brown.

Although they've been lying in the ground for 2,500 years they're very well preserved. We also found thin bone mirrors in cloth leather-trimmed bags and tools for applying paint.

We can assume with a considerable degree of probability that the graves belonged to aristocrats. Only they were able to paint themselves for feasts.

Improved Roofing Techniques

A pump and a sprayer hose has been developed for roof-makers in Krasnoyarsk, the Urals, where

the day is not far away when a Soviet-Indian crew will make a space flight together.

The developing Indian economy needs more specialists. The USSR is helping solve this problem. So far, 100,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

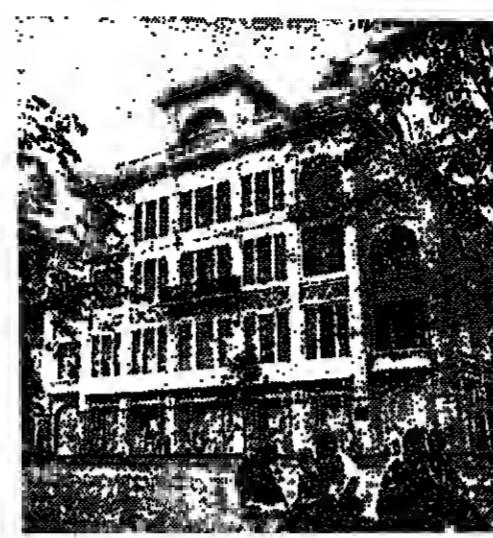
Places to visit

SYTIN HOUSE

House No. 18 brings a special colour to Gor'kiy Street, Moscow, and is known as the "Sytin House". It is the former office of a progressive Russian publisher. During the first years of Soviet rule it housed the editorial offices of the "Pravda" newspaper, where Maria Ulyanova, Lenin's sister, also worked.

The house was built by the well-known Moscow architect, Ershakov.

When Gor'kiy Street was being modernized in 1979 the house was moved 33.5 metres from a corner of Pushkin Square up to Nastasyinskiy Lane where it was joined onto the "house" publishing house through an extension.



Electronic chimes in Yaroslavl

The chimes of the city clock are again heard over the ancient Russian town of Yaroslavl: the clock has been set up in its former position as the old bellry, an architectural monument in the local museum-preserve which was severely damaged by shelling during the Civil War. Way back in 1928 the clock claimed the "international" honour, its mechanism having worn out, it soon fell silent.

Working from various drawings and pictures Yaroslavl restorers decided to give the clock a new lease of life adding to it an electronic mechanism. Obeying electronic commands, four small bells now chime the half hour, while a bigger bell chimes the hour.

VIEWPOINT

USSR-India: guarantee of successful cooperation

Mikhail KISELYOV,
Head of the Department of Trade with Asian Countries (USSR Ministry for Foreign Trade)

India is the USSR's biggest trading partner among the developing countries. According to forecasts for the current five-year plan period (1981-85), India will stay in the lead and bilateral trade will increase by 50-100 per cent. The diverse long-term programme of economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation for a 10-15-year period guarantees such a development in our contacts. This programme was implemented under the Treaty of Pao-ko, Friendship and Cooperation. We are now marking the 12th anniversary of this treaty.

The volume of bilateral trade now exceeds 2,500 million rubles (one ruble=13.8 rubles or 1.34 dollars). What does this figure signify?

Talking about our exports, we should, above all, mention that the Soviet supplies aim to strengthen the public sector of the Indian economy. More than 70 major industrial projects, started out with Soviet machinery and equipment, either have been or are being built in India with Soviet assistance. Our country is also helping build the third of the steel giants, this time in Vishakhapatnam; the refinery in Mathura is now being operated and large thermal power stations are being built.

The Soviet Union supplies a large amount of oil and oil products which enable India to solve the problem of providing her industry with fuel and chemical raw materials.

Indian exports have become extremely varied in the last few years. Along with the traditional items such as tea, textiles, tobacco, apices, etc., supplies of machinery, equipment and means of transportation are increasing. In 1982 they totalled almost 1.54 million rubles. Cooperation in the heavy machine-building is making headway. Soviet foreign organisations have placed an order with the heavy machine-building plant in Ranchi. The mining equipment plant in Durgapur will also supply large batches of equipment to the USSR. Red Data Book.

Next year the Moscow Zoo will celebrate its 120th anniversary. Over this period its collection of animals has been repeatedly replenished and its territory continuously expanded. Today, the visitor to the Zoo can see about 3,000 species of wild animals, birds, fishes and reptiles.

Scientific and technical contacts, whether space exploration or nuclear synthesis, geological prospecting or agriculture, are rapidly increasing. At the moment, not specialists in India are using Soviet technology to help develop coal deposits. The joint work in plant breeding, mechanization of agriculture and livestock-breeding is bringing good results.

The day is not far away when a Soviet-Indian crew will make a space flight together.

The developing Indian economy needs more specialists. The USSR is helping solve this problem. So far, 100,000 specialists and skilled workers have been trained.

MOSCOW ZOO

The Moscow Zoo is always crowded during the summer holidays. It acts as a magnet, attracting both young and old.

A whole animal world, its inmates having been brought from different continents, is to be found within its gates: elephants, polar bears, gorillas and orang-outangs, Przewalski horses, zebras, Amur leopards, snow leopards, black swans, coloured peacocks... Many species are very valuable; they have been entered in the International, as well as in the USSR, Red Data Book.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

IRINA MURAVYOOVA



It was after the release of the very popular film "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears" in which she played Lyudmila, one of the main roles and a very colourful one at that, that success and fame came to Irina Muravyova, and she won the love of millions of film fans.

It was a long time since fans had seen an actress possessing such an interesting temperament, charm and with such a pronounced sense of humour.

Irina's interpretation of the role of Lyudmila, a determined young lady from the provinces out to conquer Moscow, is biting, effective and penetrating. She brings to the part a healthy sense of humour and a certain measure of slyopathy.

Filmmakers' delight over Muravyova's acting skills was combined with puzzlement where had this first-rate actress sprung from? Why had no one seen her before? Surely a debutante wasn't capable of such a confident and professional performance! Surely a touch of bitterness that Irina answered these questions. For at the time of her appearance in "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears" she had been acting for ten years. And, although Irina had put these years to good use, this was appreciated only by a small circle of devoted theatre-goers who had noticed her striking gift when as a young girl she first began to work at the Central Children's Theatre. Outgrowing boys' and girls' parts, Irina was invited to join the Moscow Art Theatre. And even here with its famous company, where she played alongside such legendary figures as Faina Ranevskaya and Basilov Mysat and with the popular stars Margarita Terekhova, Gennady Barinov and Georgi Tarasov, Muravyova left her mark. One of her most important successes was her interpretation of Grushenka, in "The Karamazov Brothers", based on the novel by Dostoevsky. Although Irina is known to filmgoers, above all, for her interpretations of contemporary young women, it is, as she admits herself, the classical repertoire that interests her most.

After her performance in "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears", Muravyova was literally inundated with offers of film parts.

But as so often happens these mainly turned out to be variations on a well tested theme and, therefore, to avoid repeating herself, Irina at first picked out in a new direction: she played in the unusual role for children "Hands Up!", in the television version of Alexander Gaiman's play on a production theme "We the Undraged", and in the serious psychological screen study, "Hunting the Fox". And when eventually a comic role was offered to her she accepted it with alacrity, despite the fact that, in a certain sense, "Carnival" repeats the theme of "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears". Irina's participation in this film, involved more than acting of a tragicomic role; she was also able to demonstrate her plausibility, and her ability to sing, dance and even to roller-skate.

SUCCESS FOR SOVIET BOOK

The jury at the 29th Japanese national competition sponsored by the "Asahi" newspaper and Japan's national library association has included Soviet writer Yuri Ivanov's novel, "We Marched Under the Rumble of Cannons" (the Japanese version is called "900 Days Under Siege") as one of the three best books of the year.

Iwasaki Shoten Publishers,

who translated the novel into Japanese, said that this book was the leading bestseller in the long history of their firm. The second reprint of 80 thousand copies has been sold out.

Under a special regulation in Japan, a competition for essays on the best books of the year has opened for senior schoolchildren. The results will be announced in October. Lots of Japanese children have written

Talyana OVCHARENKO

DZINTARS SING IN WALES

The female folk choir Dzintars from the Soviet Baltic Republic of Latvia has represented Soviet art for the first time at the world-famous music festival in Llangollen, a small town in Wales.

The choir was the first prize and bronze medal for the best performance of folk songs. They also won a special prize for coming first in the folk

song and dance competition. From both the youth and female choirs contests the Latvian representatives took two second prizes. The audience particularly enjoyed Dzintars' performance of the Welsh national anthem, sung in Welsh, which bears no resemblance whatsoever to the English language.

During the festival, the British media repeatedly praised



Yuri Ivanov signing a copy of his book for distribution to Japanese book dealers.

Dzintars' skill. Every day photographs were taken, songs were recorded and numerous interviews with the choir leaders were held.

At the end of the festival the Latvian performers gave two more concerts in Middlesbrough and Newcastle (England).

KAMPUCHEAN FOLK DANCE GROUP IN MOSCOW



The Folk Dance Ensemble of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, now giving performances in Moscow, is on its first tour of the USSR. Included in its repertoire are classical dances based on mythology, traditional village dances from different regions of the country and belonging to different nationalities, as well as songs and circus stunts. During the tour of the Woodstock Fair in Paris,

Sary clique, 90 per cent of the country's artists and most of the intelligentsia were exterminated. A tremendous effort was undertaken to gather all surviving artists after the victory of the January Revolution in 1979, ensemble director Thream Chhay told our correspondent.

People in Kampuchea are very fond of the arts. People come from a long way away, when artists give performances in the

provinces, and some concerts draw crowds of up to 20,000. It's a pleasure to introduce Soviet audiences to the dances, music and songs of our land. We have already toured Hungary, Poland, and the GDR. After our Moscow performances we will be going to Krasnodar and other Soviet cities.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

BUSINESS

FOR GUEST PERFORMANCE TO FRANCE

The State Opera and Ballet choir has left for a performance tour of France. Performers from this Ukrainian city will give 14 concerts in 14 cities, including Marseilles and Nice.

The programme includes

Soviet folk songs and dances.

Soviet theme will be represented in the concert.

The choir will also perform French folk songs arranged by Paniukov, the choir director.

FACTS and EVENTS

Music. A new ensemble has been set up in Tashkent, capital of Uzbek (Central Asia). It performs the qodzhak, an 80-piece string instrument that has not only restored but improved this instrument by expanding its sound range. The ensemble's repertoire includes national melodies and well-known world classics.

Gusli performances, by a

local company of Luhansk in Ossipov and Ballet Theatre

and the Alhans is a sketch

of traditional international life.

Greek audiences will

see a programme composed

of classical as well as contemporary ballets.

COAL-83'

The international exhibition "Coal-83" will open in Donetsk (Ukraine) on August 27. This will be the second display to the equipment, machines, instruments and means of automation for the coal industry.

Firms and organizations from 16 countries have applied to be included in the exhibition. The USSR exposition, numbering more than 400 items, will

give a clear indication about

the country's coal industry as an integrated economy incorporating major associations for mining and processing coal and coke, constructing mines and manufacturing machinery, a wide network of research and design institutes, educational establishments, enterprises and social and cultural organizations.

The display will be equipped jointly designed by specialists from the USSR and a number of socialist countries.

The first unit is being assembled on the Yugoslav section of the Derdap-II power station being built on the Danube, and preparation is nearing completion to dam the river.

For over a decade now the Derdap-I station has been reliably operating on the Iron Gate dam site, providing Yugoslavia and Romania with cheap power and ensuring normal shipping on this Europe's major waterway. The two neighbouring

countries joined hands to build that hydrosystem with Soviet

assistance.

The station's construction boasted, among other things, the development of power engineering in Yugoslavia. Three of the six units of the Yugoslav section of the station (each rated at 178 MW) were made at the Zagreb Rade Končar camion factory in cooperation with Leningrad's Elektrostal association using Soviet documentation. Joint ventures by our countries are being made good use of in building the new facility. The Yugoslav section of the Derdap-II station will have eight unique capsule hydro-units of 220 MW each and is slated for completion in late 1983 or early 1984.

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